

# AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Published by  
Number 1205 THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY October 29, 1942  
New York City

## NEW GENERA AND NEW SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL HESPERIIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA: RHOPALOCERA)

BY E. L. BELL

The material upon which the following descriptions of new species is based is all contained in the type collection of The American Museum of Natural History with two exceptions which are noted in their respective places.

### *Drephalys heraclides*, new species

Figure 1

**MALE.**—Upper side dark brown. Primaries with some fulvous scales in the basal half of the costal margin and at the base of the wings, especially below vein 1. Eight yellowish spots, of which three are small, subapical; two in the cell, one large, about the center, and the other small, in the upper part near the apex; three discal in interspaces 1-3, all of these spots are semihyaline except that of the discal band in interspace 1, and this one is of a deeper shade than the others. Fringes brown, becoming paler towards the inner angle.

Secondaries with a transverse band of three spots in the lower part of the wings, a large spot in the end of the cell and another spot outwardly in interspace 6, all pale fulvous. The spot in the cell is continued inwardly to the abdominal fold by pale fulvous hairs. The outer part of the area above vein 8 is pale fulvous. Fringes pale brownish. The anal angle is produced into a short, broad tail.

Beneath reddish brown. Primaries in the basal half of the costal margin deep fulvous. Spots of the upper side repeated, that in interspace 1 larger and paler.

Secondaries with a broad, slightly curved, white discal band extending from the costal margin near the outer angle to about the middle of the inner margin, interrupted on the abdominal fold. The area between this band and the base of the wings is lightly overscaled with fulvous. A small, ill defined spot formed by an accumulation of white scales lies in interspace 2 just outside of the discal band. The entire anal angle area to the white discal band is much darker than the rest of the wings.

Top of head and palpi black with pale yellowish white hairs forming lines and spots; thorax and abdomen grayish fulvous. Palpi beneath, white, a little tinged with yellowish, thorax fulvous, abdomen yellowish white with a narrow dark central line. Antennae missing.

EXPAÑSE.—46 mm.

**TYPE MATERIAL.**—Holotype male, Peru.

This species is extremely like *helixus* Hewitson, differing on the upper side in the deeper color of the maculation of both wings and on the under side in that the white discal band of the secondaries of *helixus* ends on vein 7 and is much more extended along the inner margin than in *heraclides*. The form of the male genitalia is similar in the two species, but the details materially differ.

### *Cyclosemia laddeyi*, new species

Figure 2

**MALE.**—Upper side dark brown. Primaries with a large roundish black spot in the end of the cell in which there are two small white dots, the upper one smaller than the lower one. A marginal band of slightly darker shade from the apex to the inner angle, widening below vein 4, a narrow dark band from the costal margin above the end of the cell, curving outward to vein 4, then abruptly inward to near the end of the cell, then obliquely downward to the inner margin; both of these bands are rather indistinct. No costal fold. Fringes concolorous.

Secondaries with three dark bands, marginal, discal and subbasal. Costal margin pale brownish. Fringes concolorous.

Beneath: Primaries paler than above, base of cell and below it pale brownish. The bands of the upper side repeated, somewhat macular and not prominent. The cell spot and two white dots repeated and very prominent. The median vein greatly widened from the base for one-half of the distance to the rise of vein 2 so that in that part it appears to consist of two short veins enclosing a depressed, glabrous area. Vein 1 is likewise widened from the base for about one-half its length, appearing as two long veins in this part, and both segments are covered with glabrous scales.

Secondaries paler brownish than above, bands of the upper side repeated, somewhat macular. Basal area below the cell and abdominal fold above the anal angle with some grayish blue overscaling. At the base of the costal margin there is a lobe-like extension with an erect tuft

of short black hairs fulvous brownish at the base.

Top of head dark brown with some grayish hairs, thorax and abdomen dark brown. Beneath the palpi, pectus, thorax and abdomen are grayish. Antennae black above, beneath paler, the club and below it yellowish, the sides of the club and apiculus reddish. Hind tibiae with a long hair tuft.

EXPANSE.—46 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Santo Domingo, Ecuador (D. B. Laddey).

This species is named for the collector, D. B. Laddey.

*Laddeyi* resembles *myris* Mabille but is of a darker shade in color; on the upper side of the primaries the discal band is somewhat broader, and on the under side of these wings the black cell spot is more prominent.

### Atrytone amicus, new species

Figure 3

MALE.—Upper side blackish brown. Primaries with a discal band of four spots and three subapical spots, all bright fulvous. The three lower spots of the discal band are excavate on the outer edge, the upper of the subapical spots is very small. The spot of the discal band in interspace 1 is continued to the base of the wing by a fulvous stripe, and a similar stripe parallels it below vein 1. Fringes fulvous darkened towards the apex of the wings, or only fulvous at the inner angle, above there brownish.

Secondaries with a bright fulvous discal band and small cell spot, the discal band broad, extending from vein 7 to the abdominal fold, the spot above vein 6 rather small. Fulvous hairs from the base below the cell. Fringes bright fulvous.

Beneath: Primaries blackish brown, apical area a little paler, spots of the upper side repeated, costal margin fulvous almost to the subapical spots, a narrow black line at the base of the fringes.

Secondaries bright fulvous, a black spot at the end of the cell and extending just beyond it, where it is overscaled with a darker shade of fulvous, two black spots below the cell, one, small in the base of interspace 2 and a larger one in interspace 1, both with a little overscaling of darker fulvous. A marginal blackish brown band overscaled with darker fulvous, beginning very narrow at the outer angle and widening downward to vein 2, the next interspace below is almost all bright fulvous, there being only a small black spot in the lower part, and this spot extends across the abdominal fold and is overscaled with fulvous. A narrow black line at the base of the fringes.

Top of head and thorax yellowish with a

green reflection, abdomen fulvous. Beneath palpi yellowish with scattered black hairs, pectus and thorax pale fulvous, abdomen yellowish white. Antennae above black, beneath spotted with fulvous, the club fulvous, apiculus red.

EXPANSE.—28–30 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Balzapamba, Ecuador, 700 meters (F. M. Brown), two male paratypes, Palmar, Manabi, Ecuador, 200 meters (D. B. Laddey).

This species more nearly resembles *Trioedusa milvius* Mabille on the upper side than it does any of the described *Atrytone* species known to the writer. *Amicus* differs in that the discal band and subapical spots of the primaries form a more continuous band than in *milvius*, and there is no cell spot and no stigma. The under side of the wings is, of course, quite different in the two species.

### Atrytone fieldi, new species

Figure 4

MALE.—Upper side blackish brown. Primaries with a discal band of four spots in interspaces 1–4, those in interspaces 1–3 excavated on the outer edge, the spot in interspace 1 continued to the base, the spot in interspace 4 very narrow, a spot in the end of the cell, the upper part of which is elongated towards the base, three subapical spots, the upper one somewhat hazy; all these spots are deep orange fulvous. Base of the costal margin deep orange fulvous. Fringes brownish, fulvous at the tips.

Secondaries with a deep orange fulvous discal band and cell spot, and long hairs of the same color from the base below the cell. Fringes deep orange fulvous.

Beneath: Primaries fulvous, base blackish, a black bar at the end of the cell, a large blackish brown marginal spot in interspaces 1 and 2, inner margin below vein 1 blackish brown. The spots of the discal band and the cell spot are a little paler than the rest.

Secondaries fulvous with a slight brownish tinge, the discal band and cell spot a little paler.

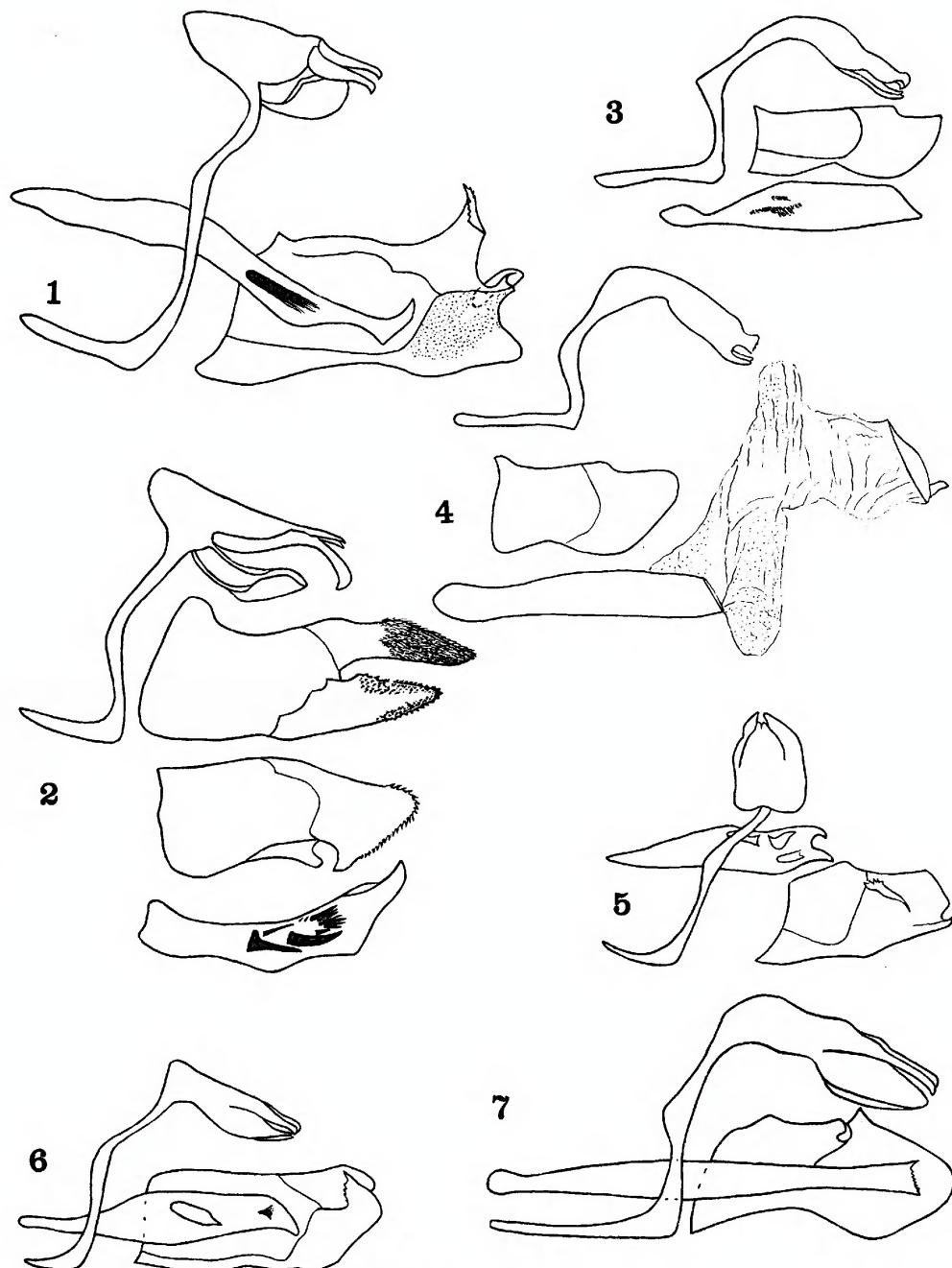
Top of head and thorax fulvous, abdomen missing. Palpi pectus and thorax beneath yellowish fulvous.

EXPANSE.—32 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Quirigua, Guatemala (Schaus and Barnes), in collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

This species is named for Dr. William D. Field.

*Fieldi* is similar to several other closely



Figs. 1-7. Male genitalia.

allied species, but the maculation of the upper side is of a deeper shade of fulvous, and the fringes of the secondaries are orange fulvous and not fulvous or whitish. As the spot of the discal band in interspace 1 of the primaries occupies the entire width of that interspace there is no appearance of a blackish stripe through the upper part.

**Atrytonopsis rica, new species**

Figure 5

**MALE.**—Upper side brown. Primaries with a discal band of three spots, a strangulated cell spot, three subapical spots, all fulvous and all semihyaline except the spot of the discal band in interspace 1. The upper subapical spot is very small, and the middle one extends inward of the other two. Stigma black and prominent. Fringes brown intermixed with fulvous towards the inner angle and feebly checkered.

Secondaries with a discal band of fulvous spots, rather small and elongate, and a small cell spot. Fringes whitish with fulvous scales at the base and feebly checkered.

Beneath: Primaries paler brown than above, basal area darker, spots of the upper side repeated, that in interspace 1 larger and paler.

Secondaries: Ground color brown, the discal band composed of four grayish white spots, much larger than on the upper side, a cell spot and two just below it of the same color, interspace 7 grayish white except at the outer angle and a small spot of the ground color in the middle, a grayish white spot in the basal third of interspace 6 and overscaling of the same color between it and the base of the wings, grayish white overscaling between the discal band and the cell spot between veins 3 and 6, and overscaling of the same color along the outer margin from vein 7 to near vein 1 and extending inward almost to the discal band. Abdominal fold brown, inner margin with grayish white overscaling.

Top of head brownish with some paler hairs, thorax brown and dull fulvous, abdomen brown. Palpi missing. Beneath, pectus, thorax and abdomen grayish. Antennae missing.

**EXPANSE.**—38 mm.

**TYPE MATERIAL.**—Holotype male, Costa Rica.

On the upper side the disposition of the spots of the primaries is similar to that of *Atrytonopsis python* Edwards but of a distinctly fulvous shade, the two upper spots of the discal band are closer together, the subapical spots smaller and the middle one farther inward; the stigma is much more developed and blacker. On the secondaries the discal band is deeper

fulvous and in a line, not broken outwardly at the top as in *python*. On the under side the color and arrangement of the maculation are quite different from that of *python*.

**Panoquina bola, new species**

Figure 6

**MALE.**—Upper side bronzy brown. Primaries with a discal band of four spots, a cell spot and two or three subapical spots, all hyaline and slightly tinged brownish which become whitish in old or rubbed specimens. Of the discal band the spot in interspace 1 is in the form of a short bar, the spot in interspace 2 is triangulate and excavate on the outer edge, the spot in interspace 4 is small but prominent; the cell spot is a short bar lying along the lower edge of the cell and extends a little inwardly of the spot of the discal band in interspace 2 almost to the rise of vein 2; when present the upper of the subapical spots is very small. Fringes from apex to vein 2 are brownish, below there to the inner angle sordid whitish.

Secondaries with a distinct pale brown discal band corresponding to the white discal band of the under side. Fringes sordid whitish.

Under side brown, paler than above. Primaries with the spots of the upper side repeated, that in interspace 1 larger and whitish.

Secondaries with a white discal band from near the termination of vein 8 to a little below vein 2 widening a little downward and a little sinuous, the lower spot rounded outwardly. In fresh specimens the veins are a little paler than the ground, but this is lost in rubbed specimens. The white discal band varies in width from 1 mm. to about 2 mm.

Top of head, thorax and abdomen brown and fulvous brown. Beneath the palpi and pectus light fulvous brown, thorax grayish, abdomen whitish with a brown central line. Antennae blackish above, beneath narrowly pale brownish, the club entirely pale brownish, the apiculus red.

**EXPANSE.**—38 mm.

**TYPE MATERIAL.**—Holotype male and three male paratypes, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, one male paratype, Mt. Roraima, Arabupu, Brazil (Tate).

This species is similar, and very closely related, to *Panoquina corrupta* Herrich-Schaeffer from Cuba; the ground color is not nearly so dark; on the upper side the spots of the primaries are larger, the discal band of the secondaries much more prominent. On the under side the white band of the secondaries is narrower, the lower spot rounded outwardly and not produced inwardly as in *corrupta*. There is great similarity in the male genitalia,

the principal difference being that in *corrupta* the uncus is much more slender than in *bola*.

**Thespieus ninus, new species**

Figure 7

**MALE.**—Upper side dark brown. Primaries with eight white hyaline spots, four forming a discal band, the spot in interspace 2 being the larger, a strangulated spot a little before the apex of the cell, three small subapical spots. Base of the wings with some blue hairs. Fringes brownish. Stigma narrow and of the usual form in this genus.

Secondaries with a discal band of three white hyaline spots, of which the outer one is the larger. Long blue hairs in the basal area. Fringes fulvous to about vein 3, then brown to vein 6 and above there yellowish. Costal margin narrowly pale yellowish.

Beneath: Primaries with the spots of the upper side repeated; costal margin reddish brown to just before the apex, a pale yellowish streak from the base to the end of the cell, a small yellow stripe above the subapical spots and another between them and the apex, an oblique, pale yellow stripe from the apex to just below the hyaline spot in interspace 4 and extended inward in interspace 5 to near the end of the cell, the outer part of this stripe is sprinkled with reddish brown scales. Outer margin from below the apex to vein 2 reddish brown, the rest of the wings dark brown.

Secondaries: The spots of the discal band repeated. Ground color pale yellowish becoming whitish at the base, variably overscaled with reddish brown; an oblique, dark subbasal band leaving a small basal area of yellowish white, a curved dark band behind the discal hyaline spots extending from the outer angle to the abdominal fold, a dark spot near the end of the cell and another below it, a triangular dark spot outwardly bordering each of the two inner hyaline spots of the discal band, a yellow stripe extends from the hyaline discal band to the outer angle. Abdominal fold dark brown, inner margin reddish brown except at the base where it is whitish. The fringes between the anal angle and vein 2 are whitish at the base.

Top of head, collar shoulder covers and tegulae reddish brown, a yellow line bordering the eyes, abdomen blackish brown with long blue hairs at the base. Beneath the palpi are whitish sprinkled with reddish brown, pectus, thorax and abdomen reddish brown. Antennae above black, beneath spotted with pale brownish, the club gray with a reddish brown stripe in the center.

**EXpanse.**—46 mm.

**TYPE MATERIAL.**—Holotype male, vic. Banos, Abitagua, Rio Pastaza, Ecuador, 1,100–1,200 meters (Clarke-Macintyre).

On the upper side *ninus* bears considerable resemblance to *lutetia* Hewitson but lacks the tiny spot of the discal band in interspace 5 of the primaries, and the stigma on these wings is entirely black (gray in *lutetia*), and the fringes of the secondaries at the anal angle are fulvous and unspotted (white spotted with brown in *lutetia*). The under side of the secondaries is entirely different from *lutetia*.

**CALIGULANA, NEW GENUS**

Primaries broad, outer margin convex, apex obtusely pointed. Stigma conspicuous, a dense ovate patch of raised scales lying under the cell in interspace 2, not quite reaching the base of the interspace, the outer part just under the rise of vein 3.

Secondaries broad, a little longer than the tip of the abdomen, anal angle broad, outer margin rounded.

Antennae as long as the end of the cell, club stout, elongate, gradually thickened, apiculus a little longer than the diameter of the club. Third joint of the palpi stout, conical and projecting a little beyond the vestiture of the second joint. Hind tibiae spined and with two pairs of spurs.

**GENOTYPE.**—*Hesperia* (?) *caligula* Schaus.

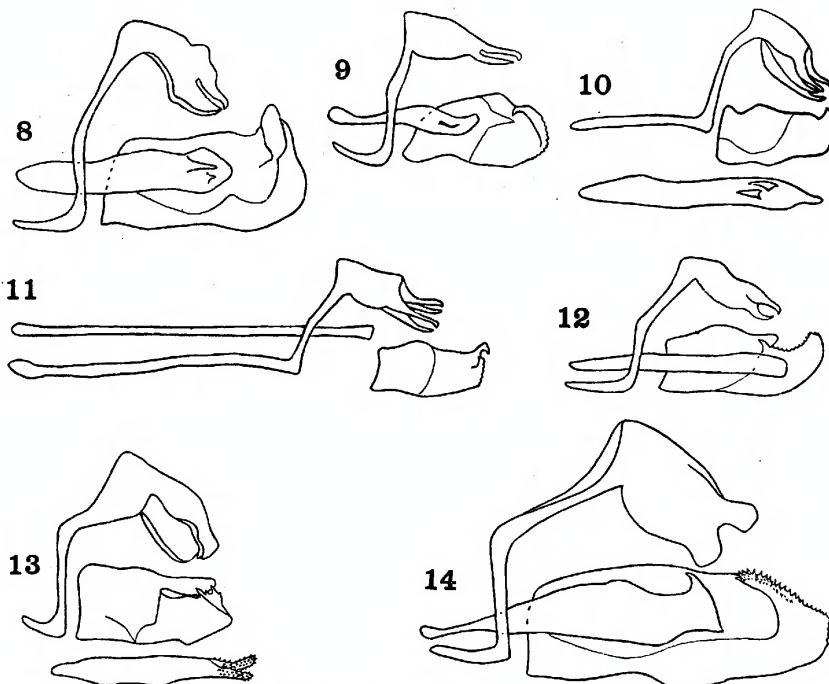
The position of the stigma of the primaries and the two pairs of spurs on the hind tibiae are sufficient to distinguish this genus from *Schausana* Bell, in which genus there is also an ovate stigma, but it is removed further outward from the base of interspace 2, the basal end lying under the rise of vein 3; and in *Schausana* the secondaries are a little shorter, and there is but one pair of spurs on the hind tibiae.

The position of this genus seems to be near the genus *Arotis* Mabille.

**Oeonus zenus, new species**

Figure 8

**MALE.**—Upper side dark brownish. Primaries with three discal spots, one small, fulvous and rather ill defined in interspace 1, another narrow, oblique, white semihyaline in interspace 2, the third small, somewhat ovate in interspace 3 in a direct line with the one in interspace 2; a very small semihyaline subapical spot. Some dark fulvous scales along the costal margin almost to the apex of the wings but heaviest towards the base and some scattered scales of that color along the inner margin. Fringes much paler, either brownish or mixed with pale fulvous. Stigma black and conspicuous.



Figs. 8-14. Male genitalia.

Secondaries immaculate, with long fulvous brown hairs over most of the area below vein 7. Fringes brownish mixed with fulvous, sometimes sordid whitish at the tips.

Beneath duller brownish than above. Primaries with the spots of the upper side repeated, except that in interspace 1. Basal area darker and some fulvous scales along the costal margin. A curved discal band of five to six small accumulations of whitish scales forming ill defined spots.

Top of head and thorax dull greenish mixed with some fulvous brown hairs, abdomen fulvous brown. Beneath palpi, pectus and thorax fulvous brown and black with a greenish reflection, abdomen fulvous brown. Antennae black above, beneath minutely spotted with whitish, base of the club fulvous.

EXPANSE.—36-38 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male and one male paratype, Banos, Ecuador, 1,800 meters; two male paratypes, vic. Banos, Rio Blanco, Ecuador, 1,700-1,900 meters (all Clarke-Macintyre).

This species is very closely allied to what we take to be *degener* Ploetz, the actual identity of which may be somewhat uncertain. However, the Ploetz description of *degener* does not mention the spot of the discal band of the primaries in

interspace 1. The insect which we have identified as *degener* lacks the spot mentioned and has a very different form of the male genitalia from that of *zenus*.

#### *Lerema (?) viridis*, new species

##### Figure 9

MALE.—Upper side dark brownish, both wings immaculate. Primaries with fulvous scales along the costa to the apex. Fringes fulvous brownish. Stigma narrow and black.

Secondaries with dull fulvous hairs from the base over the disc. Fringes as on the primaries but brownish at the anal angle.

Beneath: Primaries with costal and apical area yellowish green, the rest black.

Secondaries yellowish green with a long, very narrow and hazy discal band of white spots and a small spot of the same color in the cell. Lower half of the abdominal fold blackish brown with scattered yellow green scales.

Top of head, thorax and abdomen dull fulvous. Beneath the palpi, pectus and thorax fulvous, abdomen sordid whitish. Antennae above black, beneath spotted with fulvous, base of the club fulvous.

EXPANSE.—32 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, vic. Banos, Runtun, Ecuador, 2,000-2,500 meters (Clarke-Macintyre).

This species may not be strictly congeneric with the type of the genus, but it is so like it in general habitus that it seems best for the present to include it in *Lerema*. The yellow green color of the under side should be sufficient to distinguish it from the other described species in the genus.

**Papias monus, new species**

Figure 10

**MALE.**—Upper side dark brown without maculation. Fringes brown and a very little paler than the wings.

Beneath brown, a little paler than above, inner margin of the primaries a little paler than the rest.

Secondaries with or without tiny accumulations of sordid whitish scales forming the ill defined spots of a discal band.

Top of head with fulvous and blackish scales, thorax and abdomen dark brown. Palpi and pectus beneath fulvous and blackish brown, thorax brown with some dark fulvous hairs, abdomen sordid whitish or brownish, sometimes with a narrow darker central line. Antennae blackish brown on both sides, the club beneath yellowish.

**EXPANSE.**—30-34 mm.

**TYPE MATERIAL.**—Holotype male, Bartica, British Guiana; three male paratypes, Bartica, British Guiana; Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil; Massaranduba-Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil, in collection of The American Museum of Natural History; one male paratype, Santa Catharina, Brazil, in collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

This species resembles *microsema* Godman and *phainis* Godman but differs from both of them in the details of the male genitalia.

**Papias projectus, new species**

Figure 11

**MALE.**—Wings on both sides dark brown without maculation. On the under side the inner margin of the primaries below vein 2 is a little paler than the rest.

Top of head and thorax dark brown with some fulvous scales, abdomen dark brown. Beneath the palpi and pectus fulvous and blackish, thorax brownish and fulvous, abdomen paler brown. Antennae black above, beneath paler brownish, the club yellow.

**EXPANSE.**—28 mm.

**TYPE MATERIAL.**—Holotype male,

Morro Morro, Ecuador, 1,500 meters (F. M. Brown).

Superficially indistinguishable from the other monotonously colored species of *Papias*, but the peculiar dorsal projection at the apex of the claspers serves to separate this species from any of the others.

**ANTHOPTUS, NEW GENUS**

Antennae about as long as the end of the cell, club elongate, apiculus long. Third joint of the palpi moderately short, conical. Primaries of the male without a stigma. Hind tibiae with two pairs of spurs.

**GENOTYPE.**—*Hesperia epictetus* Fabricius.

This genus is proposed for *epictetus* Fabricius and its Neotropical allies which have long been included by authors in the genus *Potanthus* Scudder (*Padraona* Moore). The type of the genus *Potanthus* Scudder and all of its close allies are oriental insects.

**Anthoptus visendus, new species**

Figure 12

**MALE.**—Upper side blackish brown. Primaries with a discal band of six spots, one each in interspaces 1-4, all outwardly excavate, two very small dashes in interspace 5; all of these spots except the upper one in interspace 5 are contiguous and form an unbroken band; three subapical spots forming a >-shaped spot well inside of the termination of the discal band; all of this maculation is orange fulvous. Basal two-thirds of the costal area, except the costal edge itself which is blackish, is orange fulvous, and there is a stripe of this color in the upper part of the basal half of the cell. Orange fulvous hairs below vein 1 from the base to the discal band. Fringes orange fulvous and blackish.

Secondaries with a broad orange fulvous discal band, produced a little outwardly along the veins and on the lower and upper spots a little inwardly; some orange fulvous hairs forming an ill defined spot in and just below the cell. Fringes orange fulvous, checkered with blackish from vein 2 upward.

Under side pale rufous brown. Primaries with the spots of the upper side repeated, that in interspace 1 larger and paler; the veins in the apical area and on outer margin to vein 2 broadly yellowish. Basal area, most of the cell, large marginal or submarginal spots in interspaces 1-3 are all blackish, inner margin pale brownish.

Secondaries with all the veins yellow, the discal band yellow, very narrow and short, a dark brownish spot at the anal angle and a yellow streak above it.

Top of head orange fulvous and black, thorax and base of abdomen with fulvous hairs. Beneath the palpi, pectus and thorax yellowish, abdomen missing. Antennae black above, beneath spotted with fulvous, the club and just below it and the apiculus fulvous.

EXpanse.—32 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Ecuador.

This species is a little larger than *epictetus* Fabricius and differs from that species in having the subapical spots of the primaries inward of the apex of the discal band, in the lack of the small fulvous spot at the end of the cell and in the yellow veins on the under side of the wings.

***Lycas (?) candidus*, new species**

Figure 13

MALE.—Upper side brown. Primaries with a white hyaline spot close to the base of interspace 3 and three white hyaline subapical spots in an oblique line, the middle one a little smaller than the other two. Some rusty fulvous scales along the costal margin. Stigma grayish black narrow, curved across interspace 2 and a small spot just under vein 2. Fringes checkered brown and white.

Secondaries immaculate although the silvery spot of the under side is faintly indicated on the disc by an area of a little paler brown. In the outer quarter of the wings the veins are blackened. Fringes checkered brown and white.

Beneath: Primaries with the spots of the upper side repeated. Costal margin narrowly as far as the end of the cell, apical area and outer margin to vein 2 are rusty brown; basal area blackish brown. A broad white band from the subapical spots to vein 2, widening downward, the outer part of the band continued to the inner margin by a small spot, the upper part of the band suffused with yellowish and rusty brown, that part of the band lying in interspace 3 and surrounding the hyaline spots is merely a loose overscaling and not a solid white spot.

Secondaries blackish brown, the abdominal fold a little paler. A discal band of six silvery white spots from vein 8 to vein 1, the lower five forming a coherent band, the upper spot irregular in shape and further inward than the others, between veins 4 and 6 the band is suffused with rusty brown; the lower corner of the upper spot is extended outward almost to the spot in the interspace below it, the lower corner of the spots in interspaces 2, 3 and 6 is produced a little outwardly along the veins, and the upper corner of the spot in interspace 5 is likewise produced. At the outer angle there is a marginal white spot heavily suffused with rusty brown. There is an overscaling of rusty brown in the basal area and along the costal margin.

Top of the head, thorax and abdomen brown and rusty fulvous. Palpi missing. Beneath the pectus and thorax brown and rusty brown. Abdomen grayish. Antennae blackish above with some yellow scales at the base of the club; beneath yellowish, the club black sprinkled with yellowish, the apiculus red.

EXpanse.—48 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, vic. Banos, El Tablon, Ecuador, 2,800 meters (Clarke-Macintyre).

This species is probably not strictly congeneric with *argentea* Hewitson, the type of the genus, which has no stigma on the male primaries, but *godart* Latreille, which is usually associated with *argentea* in this genus, does have a stigma on the male primaries and it is of a form very similar to that of *candidus*. The secondaries of *candidus* are more rounded and not so produced at the anal angle as they are in both *argentea* and *godart*. The spots of the primaries of *candidus* are white hyaline, and all of the maculation of the two species mentioned is yellow or yellowish semihyaline.

***Thracides laddeyi*, new species**

Figure 14

MALE.—Upper side blackish with a green, blue or purplish metallic sheen according to the angle of light. Primaries with two white hyaline discal spots, one in interspace 2 slightly oblique and taller than broad, the other smaller and subquadrate in interspace 3. The stigma is narrow and gray, extending across interspaces 2 and 1, interrupted in interspace 1, the upper part shorter than the lower part. Fringes concolorous.

Secondaries immaculate. Fringes a little paler. The blue or green metallic sheen pronounced in the basal area of the wings.

Beneath dark brownish. Primaries with the same metallic sheen of the upper side. The discal spots repeated. Basal two-thirds of the inner marginal area below vein 2 without the metallic sheen and paler than the rest.

Secondaries with a green metallic sheen.

Top of head blackish brown with a green sheen, collar narrowly edged with orange, shoulder covers and base of tegulae blackish brown with a green sheen, the rest brownish, abdomen dark brownish, the basal hairs with a blue or green sheen. Beneath the palpi are orange, pectus and thorax blackish brown with a green sheen, abdomen brown with a green sheen at the base. Antennae black on both sides.

EXpanse.—54 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL.—Holotype male, Palmar, Manabi, Ecuador, 200 meters (D. B. Laddey).

This species is named for the collector, D. B. Laddey.

*Laddeyi* most nearly resembles *nanea* Hewitson, but it has two discal spots on the primaries against but one in *nanea*

(that in interspace 2) and no cell spots, whereas *nanea* has two. The stigma of *laddeyi* is thinner and grayer, and the fringes of the secondaries are not white as they are in *nanea*. The ground color of the under side is darker in *laddeyi* than it is in *nanea*. The details of the genitalia are different in the two species.





